WORK OF ADMIRAL SAMPSON'S WAR-SHIPS OFF SANTIAGO.

Off Santiago de Cuba, June 25.-The lack of telegraphic facilities in this vicinity has militated greatly against the full detailing of operations at this point by the American forces. The expedition of the Merrimac, the three bombardments, the landing of a marine force at Guantanamo, and the celerity with which 17,000 troops. with all their paraphernalia, have been landed, form the great features of note, and the Merrimac expedition and the landing of the marines have about them the greatest halo of herofsm.

The absolute facts of all these weeks of walting are that among the naval forces of the United States in the weeks of operations there have been eight deaths, two of which have been from natural causes, and no casualties to the ships except the slight one to the Texas. Eleven injured complete the casualties, and two men drowned and eight at this writing alleged to have been killed in skirmishes complete the Army's loss while engaged in landing a force of 17,000 men only eight miles from the enemy's stronghold.

No real test at this writing has been made of modern projectiles or modern armor; no sea battle has been fought, and the bombardment of the batteries and earthworks at Santiago has been fruitless of results, except the killing, it is believed, of about three hundred Spaniards. No authentic news of the damage done has been received, except that Commodore Schley's slight bombardment sank the Reina Mercedes, and the Texas dismounted the guns of the eastern battery. Morro stands on its high hilltop unscathed by the shells because of the order of Rear-Admiral Sampson to avoid destroying it, in view of the fact that the American prisoners were supposed to be confined there. bombardments' destroying effect on the earthworks batteries has never been so great that they were not readily prepared for a second attack a few days later.

But while all this is plain fact about the real situation as viewed from the outside, it is nevertheless true that the American squadron under Admiral Sampson has pressed toward the accomplishment of the object of the war, while Admiral Cervers and his fleet and General Linares and his army have in the same period retrograded. Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley have both done everything that could possibly within reason be done without needlessly and foolishly exposing ships and men to destruction. It is possible, however, that by the time this letter reaches the public eye the story of the war will have been sdded to by a final conflict, in which it is apparent that the Americans must win.

THE FIRST BOMBARDMENT

On May 31, with only three ships, the Massachusetts, as flagship, and the Iowa and the New-Orleans, Commodore Schley, then alone, decided to test the batteries on shore. A running fire of one hour, in which not over thirty shots of large calibre were fired from the three ships, resulted in the discovery that the narrow entrance was well defended, there being two earthworks batteries to the west and one to the east, in addition to a mortar battery and several stone batteries directly in the mouth of the harbor. The big Spanish ships under command of Admiral Cervera formed a remarkable inland defence for the harbor, and two torpedoboats and rows of mines made the harbor almost impregnable. The only thing to be done. therefore, was to preserve a blockade that would escape and going to Porto Rico. This was no easy matter, because the Spanish vessels were known to be faster than the American ships. except the Brooklyn, and the blockading fleet was small and without any small boats for pickets.

On June 1 Rear-Admiral Sampson arrived with his fleet, which, joined to the squadrop of Commodore Schley, made an impregnable barrier. consultation led to the belief that Admiral Cervera, not having ventured out in the two is apparent that, outside of loss of life by the nights when his chance of escape, with only a small blockading squadron, was greatest, would not attempt to come out and meet this vastly superior aggregation of vessels, and that the in no worse condition than they were before alternative was either to starve him out, or. the two bombardments, and the experiences at compel him to destroy his ships before surrender.

Reina Mercedes, a partially dismantled and altogether useless ship, was sunk.

WAITING FOR THE TROOPS.

Then began the period of waiting for the arrival of the invading army that consumed two weeks and put on the shoulders of Admiral Sampson the great responsibility of preventing the escape of the fleet or the junction on shore of the various divisions of the Spanish Army known to be scattered on the eastern end of the island. As if having premonition that the walt-Admiral Sampson and Lieutenant Hobson planned, and the latter executed, the famous coup which seemed to block effectually the exit of the fleet. The details of the Merrimac expedition have already been described so accuthrilling incidents of that heroic, self-sacrificing act, but attention is called to it, owing to the fact that from official sources has come the statement that the vessel was not sunk in the place indicated, and does not block the chan-

Sampson turned his energies toward isolating the enemy from the outside world and providing means whereby the American fleet could be kept intact in the vicinity and yet obtain coal and provisions. In the matter of isolation two plans were formed and carried out, although in one case with much vexatious difficulty. The insurgents were communicated with, and Gentoward the southern coast so as to prevent a function of the four thousand men at Manzanillo under General Pando with those of General Linares, and also a force of three thousand troops of Spain encamped on the north shore near Holguin. General Garcia obeyed the resoutheast with nine hundred men to hold the passes against the Spanish under General Pando and six hundred men under Colonel Castillo to menace the troops from Holguin. Taking two thousand troops General Garcia spread them out as a fan to the west of Santiago, with his right flank near General Rabi's camp on the south shore, at Acerraderos, fourteen miles from Santiago. With the excellent assistance of the Vixen, under command of Lieutenant Sharp; the Scorpion, under Lieu-

within three days ago

In the matter of providing a means for the replenishing of the flect's supplies, Admiral Sampson made daring plans and carried them out. In their accomplishment he obtained the that credit being joined to the other successful moves of the Navy made with so much expedition. Selecting Guantanamo, a point forty miles to the east of Santiago and the only coast point where a land-locked bay of sufficient depth for large ships could be found, he sent the Marblehead, the Suwanee and the Yankee to clear the way for the landing of six hundred meritage who had been because it is Yankee to clear the way for the induction of the hundred marines, who had been brought down on the Panther. The conflict was sharp and short, and the marines, after burning the village at the entrance to the bay, entered and

took possession.
On the second day there was a sharp skirmish in which a number of men were killed, but the marines retailated with the destruction of ten Spaniards for every American killed and took seventeen prisoners. A permanent camp was established, the details of the first few days' events having already been publications. events having already been published, and the American fleet, with an assurance so remark-able as almost to border on bravado, began to able as almost to border on bravado, becaute use the bay as a permanent base of naval operations. The bay itself was found to be lined with mines, but all of them, twelve in number, were removed without explosion, although two were in contact with the bottoms of the Marblehead and the Texas. The success of this move meant a great deal to the fleet, allowing it not only to coal and provision from the supply-boats in a success the second bay, but providing a harbor for the in a smooth bay, but providing a harbor for the small vessels in case of heavy seas or dangerous tropical windstorms.

DECISION NOT TO FORCE AN ENTRANCE

While these operations had been going on Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley worthy of note, in the face of the bitter criticism of the failure to make such an attempt, that both of these careful strategists and intrepid leaders decided that such an expedition would be disastrous and undoubtedly foolhardy The situation was this: The neck of the harbor, not considering the position of the Merrimac wreck, is only 280 feet wide, and with a double twist of the channel that calls for a large swinging area. On the heights to the east of the entrance is Morro Castle, at an elevation of 130 feet, while beneath it, in two tiers, are two batteries at the heights of 75 and 100 feet. On the hill to the east of Morro is a large earthwork mounting modern guns. On the west of the entrance La Socapa Castle stands up 200 feet from the water-line, and slightly lower, on mounts two 6-inch and two 4-inch modern ship guns-probably taken from the Reina Mercedes. The altitude of these guns gives them a great advantage over the ships, their plunging fire, if kept up with any rapidity or accuracy, being sufficient to penetrate the protected decks. On the contrary, the ships, if moving in close, would have to elevate their guns beyond the normal altitude, and would have to hit family on top of the earthworks to do any damage, other-they would go far over or harmlessly Early to Stelly to wise the shells would go far over or harmlessly land on the hill beneath the earthworks. Even if these forts were silenced, there are a number of small batteries enfliading the harbor mouth and a formidable battery of large modern guns on Cayo Smith, an island just within the mouth of the barbor. But added to all these things are the more

But added to all these things are the more serious facts that the locations of mines, of which there are many, are not known to the fleet, and that an attempted entrance would have to be made by one ship at a time, and very slewly, in order to avoid grounding. Once in the entrance there is no turning about until the open harbor is reached, and then the four big ships of Spain, with their 11-inch guns, would have had an admirable target. A shot in the engines, a disablement of the steering would have had an admirable target. A shot in the engines, a disablement of the steering gear or a hole under the water-line, either from a torpedo or a shell, would prove the destruction of the ship, the absolute blockade of the channel and the loss of the entire crew. That is the answer to criticisms of delay on

In the three weeks since the arrival of the combined squadrons two assaults on the batteries have been made under the direction of Admiral Sampson, although there have also been several small engagements.

THE BATTERIES NOT DAMAGED.

Whatever the object may have been, the fact Spaniarde and a salutary moral effect as to quality of the American guns and the accuracy Charleston's defences in the last war, and Sebastopol's in the Crimean the shells are unpleasantly near, and, while the communication with the insurgents, that the earthworks may be damaged, repairs are made

in a night. It is estimated that \$300,000 worth of ammurition was thrown at these batteries in the hombardment of the 6th and 16th, and the batteries are at this time in better condition than ever, with more guns mounted. The difficulty of placing snots at a point the altitude of which is little short of 200 feet and the range of which is 3,000 yards, has already been touched upon, and does away with any criticism of the gunners.

gunners.

The Spanish fire never has been severe except in the first short hombardment by Commodore Schley, not more than 10 per cent of the guns actually noticeable firing, and those only at long intervals. It is undoubtedly true that they are saving it for their final struggle. It is also a matter of note that all the guns in the first attack used smokeless powder.

for their final strungle. It is also a matter of note that all the guns in the first attack used smokeless powder.

There should also be a word said about the repeated stories of torpedo-boat attacks at night. The stories of night attacks may be attributed to vivid imaginations not alone of correspondents who are miles off, but the naval officers and others on the ships who have to make excuses for their firing. The fact that several of the small vessels have narrowly escaped being sunk by shots from the American ships, and the further fact that both torpedo-boats have damaged machinery and boilers under repair, will do away with the anxiety in that respect. Although two hostile fleets have been in proximity for three weeks, these dread destroyers have been used only for dispatch and picket boats, and not for the operations for which they were built. The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius has, however, been used, it is believed, effectually, in sending terror to the hearts of the Spaniards in Santiago, even if no great destruction of property was accomplished.

Of the Cuban Army of 7,000 promised to assist in operations in the east of Cuba only about one thousand five hundred have appeared, although General Garcia said that he was purposely keeping 2,000 men in the interior. Of this number General Rabi, with 700 men, has been transferred from the west of Santiago to the east, to take part in the operations of the United States troops, while about one hundred remain at Guantanamo with the marines. The rest are with Garcia, about fifteen miles west of Santiago. A two days' visit to Garcia's camp leads to the impression that, no matter how well armed, these men will not fight in the open and will only be useful to the army of invasion as spies, pickets and advance guards. The Spaniards are somewhat affected in the same way, and it is believed are incapable of standing the fierce, rapid assaults that will be made.

The landing of the troops in the last two days is another laurel for the Navy. Ample protection from attack wa

The landing of the troops in the last two days is another laurel for the Navy. Ample protection from attack was made, and the boats of all the ships did splendid and rapid work.

REPAIRING CLOCKS.

From The Washington Star.

Lieutenant Sharp; the Scorpion, under Lieutenant-Commander Marix, and the Suwanee, under Lieutenant-Commander Delehanty, ammunition, arms, provisions and other supplies, including soap, were landed in sufficient quantities to make an army of value out of a mere bushwacking party of natives.

CUTTING CABLES.

In the endeavor to perfect this isolation by cutting off the telegraphic communication with Santiago de Cuba there was much vexatious delay, and while only five strands of cable ran into Santiago Harbor, at least nine cables were pulled up and cut. The difficulty, it would seem, lay in the fact that none of the auxiliary boats attempting the work were fitted with testing apparatus, and could not tell whether they had dragged up a cable already cut or not. The cable-boat Adria arrived to complete the unsuccessful work of the St. Louis and the Wampatuck, but she also failed, for cable communication, in the she also failed, for cable communication, but she also failed, for cable communication, and the washington Star.

"Watch repairer have a horror of touching a colock that has been tinkered by amateurs, "are colock that has been tinkered by amateurs," explained a warch repairer to a "Star" reporter. "are clock that has been tinkered by antered by and they would rather set out of such a plot if they can do so, for the loss of one of the smallest parts on they would rather set out of such as for the small set of soci one of the smallest parts manned to a soci one of the smallest parts manned to a soci one of the smallest parts manned to a soci one of the smallest parts manned to a soci one of the smallest parts manned to a soci one of the smallest parts manned to a soci one of the small state pa

OPERATIONS OF THE FLEET nication by way of Jamaica was going on until REBELS WHO SCORNED GOLD.

GENERAL SHELBY'S TROOPERS IN TEXAS AFTER THE WAR.

credit of having made the first landing in Cuba. How THEY SAVED A VAST TREASURE IN THE CAPITOL AT AUSTIN FROM A BAND

> From The Atlanta Constitution. When that gallant Missourian General Shelby erganized a thousand Confederate troopers in Texas, after the surrender, and started to Mexico the officers and men in the expedition had no

y were going to a strange country, where hand might be turned against them, and the

every hand might be turned against them, and the outlook was gloomy and desperate in the extreme. It was easy to equip the regiment. At that time Texas was filled with French muskets, French cannon, French ammunition and French goods imported through Mexico.

Texas was a vast arssuad. She'by and his men had made up their minds never to surrender, and as they were going into exile they helped them selves to the artillery, guns, revolvers, powder, horses and wagons belonging to the late Confederacy. They did not feel like leaving all of this property to be confiscated by the Federals.

But these brave fellows were not plunderers. They had their scruptes and beyond a certain line they could not be tempted to go.

At Austin the Confederate Government had a Sub-Treasury, with 200,000 in gold and silver in the

Greedy eyes were watching this treasure, and out-ide of the city a number of bushwinckers or suc-illas were in camp waiting for an opportunity to aid the capital.

raid the capital.

Shelby's men were on the other side of the river, but one dark, rainy night many of the soldiers remained in town until a late hour. They were wild and reckless daredevils, and when they were not fighting they enjoyed a rough frolic.

I was after midnight when the Confederates heard a tremendous racket in the State House.

Very soon it was known that the guerillas had invaded the city and were trying to break open the vaults where the gold was stored. where the gold was store! or John Edwards, who was with Shelby's com-tells a graphic story of this attempt to rol-

the Sub-Treasury.

The whole city was thrown into confusion, Horsemen galleped to and fro in the darkness, the church bells rang furiously; the long roll railled the home guards, and beyond the river was soon heard the ringing notes of Sheiny's house.

In a few minutes the head of a solid column, four deep, galloued into the square and reported for duty to the Mayor, a crippled veteran.

"De-n 'em," said the Mayor, "they are battering down the Treasury down."

asked Captain Ward, the

arbines blazed away, and several robbers e lights went out, and from the dark and ault the soldiets dragged a score or two

ulf the soldiers dragged a score or two in i dead outhws.

nt, says Major Edwards, had a king's bout his person. He had taken off his tied a string around each leg and filled coin! covered with blood and little heaps

belonged to the dead Confederacy, and the war with clean hands" he re-clod's blessing I wil' go out of the hands"

the matter.

"We are the last of the Confederates," he said saily, "but let us be the best as well."

The veteran and his ranged soldiers turned their backs upon the little mountain of gold and the hand of heroes with empty peckets, rode sternly forward as the last of t

empire

Among the fugitives who joined Shelby were exGovernor Polk, Generals Kirby Smith, Magruder,
Reynolds, Parsors, Hee, Watkins Clark, Prevost,
Lyon, Hindman, Commodore M. F. Maury and a
doz. Governors, Corgressmen and colonels.

These distinguished men did not have more than
\$50 each, but they were willing to take their
chances in a foreign country, where a civil war
was raging. Governor Isham G. Harris joined
them later.

The adventures of these soldiers of fortune in Mexico would fid meny volumes, and they afford material for more thrilling war romances than any of the stories that have yet been written.

Shelhy's regiment reached San Antonio just in time to save it from anarchy.

The city was crowded with fugitive Confederates, refugees from Mexico and a gang of desperadoes. Outlaws plunged into drunken orgies with courtenant and shot the spectators who looked at them too curtously.

musical voice asked them what they

wild. "Very well," answered Hindman, "since you have ome for the gold, suppose you take it."
The rufflans left the house and decided to wait.
Before morning Shelby and his followers had Before morning Sheiby and his followers had ushed in from their camp twenty miles away, ad with them came peace and order. From first to last on their journey through exas these stern and unconquerable rebels made their husiness to suppress lawlessness, pretect fe and property and drive off the bushwhackers he wanted to wage war against women and chil-

The Federals regarded Shelby and his men as a owd of devils, but the good people of Texas in one dark days called down blessings upon their ads and welcomed them as their best friends and obsertors. frotectors.

If these rough riders had surrendered with the main body of the army Texas would have been under a reign of terror. Fortunately they organized their Mexican expedition and remained in the State long enough to encourage the law and order element and save the Commonwealth from the horrors of anarchy.

THEY DIG DOWN DEEP.

PRAIRIE DOGS HAVE HOLES THAT GO TO THE

From The Washington Star.

"The most interesting thing I have seen in many a day," said Harvey Geer, of Lamont, Col., at the Ebbit a few nights ago, "was a prairie dog well. Did you ever see one." It isn't often that a chance occurs to explore the homes and haunts of these expeditious little inhabitants of the plains. A few miles from my town a large force of men has been at work this summer making a deep cut for a short railroad up into the mines. A friend of mine is his charge of the job, and I went out a week ago to see him and the work that had been done. The first thing that attracted my attention when I got there was the fact that the cut was being made through an oid alfalfa field, and the roots fringed the sides of the cut and nung down lifteen to clinteen feet. Up at the surface of the ground were the studied green plants, and reaching down deep linto the earth were the fat, businessike roots, getting their living far below where ordinary plants forage for subsistence.

"But the most remarkable thing was the prairie dog wells that had been dug into. The cut went through a dog village, and being a deep one—some forty feet—it went below the town. There has always been a discussion about where the prairie dog gets his drink. Some say he goes eternally dry, and does not know what it is to have an elegant thirst on him. Usually their towns are miles from any stream and in an arid country where there is no surface water at any time sufficient for the needs of an animal requiring drink. The overland travellers back in the days of ploneering used to find the dog towns out on the prairie scores of miles from the streams. There was no dew, the air was dry as a hone, the buffalo grass would be parched brown, and there would be absolutely nothing to quench thirst. I remember a discussion begun thirty years ago in "The American Naturalist" by Dr. Sternberg, now Surgeon-General, on the subject, and he argued in favor of the well theory. But there near Lamont is occular proof of the well theory. The nest holes of the

"What's the matter with young Hankinson and Mabel Garlinghorn? I thought they were growing fond of each other."
"They were until they found out their mothers were forming a plan to bring 'hem together oftener, and then they quit. They said they didn't want any board of strategy business in theirs."—(Chleago Tribune.

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Meyers, H. A. Sherman, I. Cameron, Maggie Pheiffer, O. F. Burrows, R. Shagiro,
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Lessar, S. G. Evans.

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a competent cylinder, Gordon, Chaversan presuman who is able to take charge if desired, address AMERICAN, Box 4. Tribune Office.

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COOK.—A lady leaving town would like to secure a place for her cook, whom she can highly recommend. Apply Friday, be-tween 10 and 1, at 105 Blast 25th st.

COOK and LAUNDRESS -By a young American woman, heat city reference, city or country, 131 West 19th-at., care Shafter.

COOK -By first-class all around cook; elly or country, nine years' reference; moderate wages, sober, steady, reliable man. CHARLES ECKEN, 130 Allen st.

COLORED BOY, 20, situation as driver, bellion or to be generally useful. E. FRANKLAN, 68 East 115th-st.

COURTER or COMPANION.—A temperate young man, acquainted with European tours, desires to travel with party; moderate wages; finest references, WAUNON, 2.376 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

CARPTAKERS Married couple, Danish, 28, no children, to take care of gentle-man's place or lodging house, or wife as cook and man handy around house. Call or address PETERSEN, 474 West 22d-st.

COACHMAN.—By married man; no in-cumbrance; with less reference; wife as lady's maid, seamstress, housekeeper; no objection to country, LEON B., 389 West 68th.at

or country, aged 39, good references. W. PLUMER, Mills Hotel, Bleecker et.

202 Hudson at.

nce from former and HUGH SAUER, 169

ESPOSITO, 52 President et., Brookly

COACHMAN.—Disengaged through pres-ent family going abroad; strictly sober; understands care and management of first-class establishment; 15 years' references, L. 229 East 39th-st. AGENTS WANTED for "Our Naval War With Spain." Splendidly illustrated; only authentic book to be published. Free outfit now ready; act quickly. NATIONAL PUB. CO. 214 5th-ave. New York. COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands the care fine horses and carriages, bust city are line horses and carriages, bust of ference, former and last employer of seen. J. CASEV, 427 Amsterdam-ave. MEN WANTED on cattle steamers to London, Liverpool, Bristol, to work for passage. 64 Greenwich st.

COACHMAN.—By experienced Protestant man: 15 years' personal city reference; thoroughly understands his business in all branches, uniterstands his hystness in all SON, 410 West 40th-st.

COACHMAN.—Not afraid of work; best reference from last employer. Address E. G., 114 6th-ave.

FLORIST and GARDENER. Thorough, loyers can be seen in city. Address CLORIST, 39 De Hart-st., Morristown

FLORIST, &c. - A professional Japanese florist and gardener wants situation in a large concern. A. B., Room dio, Bennett Railding.

GARDENER and GENERALLY USEFUL MAN Single; willing and useful, best of reference. Address F. M. R., Box 342, 1,208 Broadway

GARDENER.—Married; experienced in all branches, heps everything in excellent care and tidiness, twenty years experi-ence; best references. Address ENGLISH, Tribune Office.

GARDENER.—A German, aged 33, small family competent in all branches, perfectly sober, wishes to take charge of large private place, first-class references, HENRY MATZ, P. O. Box 309, Glen.

GARDENER and PARMER.—German, single aged 20, on farm, care stock. Address L. M., 214 East 80th-st.

GARDENER or FLORIST.—By a thoroughly competent single man, aged 2d; ten years' experience in all branches in private and commercial places. Address K. N., 329 3d-ave.

GARDENER - Thoroughly competent to take charge of private place; up-to-date in greenhouses and vegetable gardening; married; inglish, first-class references. DAVID. Tribune Office. GARDENER. Skilled vegetable gardener; can milk, pave, paint, grade, and a neat can milk, pave, paint, grade, and a neat workman around gentleman's place. first-class reference. GARDENICR, 204 West 20th st.

HANDY MAN wants position on private place; understands horses, garden, boats, place; understands horses, garden, boats; shore preferred references or deposit given. CHARLES DITTMAR, 724 East

JAPANESE young man, refined, speaking good English, would like work in family or elsewhere for board and room; good ref-erences. J., 34 Prospect-st., Brooklyn. MAN AND WIFE, no children, Danes wish situation, any capacity, on gentle-

man's place; city or country. K MANN, 198 President-st., Brocklyn. SEPUL-MAN-HOUSEWORK .- By neat

USEPUL-MAN.—Young married man on gentleman's place to care for horses, cattle and garden. L. ROCKHILL, 372 Broadway, Brooklyn. USEFUL-MAN or GROOM.—Best reference, 448 West 33d-st.

ADVERTISEMENTS and subscriptions for

RELIABLE MAN, superintendent of of-fice building or any responsible position, confidential man with private party pre-ferred. J. D. BUCKHOUT, 71 E. 128th-st. DOMESTIC SITUATIONS WANTED. COOK, &c.—By first-class laundress to do cooking or laundry work or cleaning by the day; personal reference. Mrs. PAGE, 683 3d-ave.

PHOSETERER Mattresses remade at residences, \$150, two same day, \$250; Manhattan same, FRASER, 128 Gold-at., Brooken. COOK-WAITRESS .- Two friends; one good cook; other waitress; would do the good cook, other waitress; wountry; ref-work of small family; city or country; ref-erence if required. 136 West 19th-st. WATCHMAN or DRIVER.—By respect-able married man; day or night; willing ant obliging, first-class references from former employers. PAYE, 340 Bast

COOK, &c. —An elderly, industrious wom-an wants a home; excellent cook; plain isundress; handy; city or country; small wages; reference. Mrs. TAYLOR, 111 West 30th—st. YOUNG IRISHMAN wants work at anything sober, honest, handy; willing to work; can drive. ADVERTISER, Weir's bell 506 Columbus ave. COOK -By colored man; reference; city or country. Address F. H. TREADWELL YOUNG MAN, 25, wishes permanent eltdustrious, and a good retail store clerk Address A. KING, 1,355 4th-ave., Brook-

COOK.—First-class; understands all kinds cooking, willing, obliging, good refer-ences; city or country. Call 100 West 53d-st., store.

COOK, &c.—By a competent cook and laundress; can do shirts, cuffs, collars, take care of milk and butter; country; best references. 144 West 19th-st. COOK, &c.—By a young Swedish woman in a small private family as cook and good laundress. Call 161 East 38d-st. COOK -By competent woman, good cook; assist with washing; excellent reference; city or country; private or public 140 7th-ave.

YOU'NG MAN, married, wants position in business house, or any kind of work; speaks English. 535 East 17th-et., top Roor, room 16 COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By experienced woman in private family: wages \$18; personal reference. 201 West 26th-st., in the laundry.

COOK.—Scotch Protestant, neat, young woman; excellent references; good manager; economical; take full charge; makes delicitus te-cream, sherbets, entrees, bread. Call 489 Columbus-ave.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid, to assist washing or waiting; highly recommended; city or country. R. D., 686 364 ave.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable young woman to go out by the day washing, froning or cleaning in a private family; best reference. Mt., 202 East 44th st.

DAY'S WORK.—A colored woman would like day's werk of any kind. L. AROMES, 074 3d-ave. GHRL, it years of age, speaking English, Swedish and Finnish, wants any kind of position in a French or German private family. H. R., Tribune Office.

HOUSEKEPPER.—By a refined, light-colored Southern widow, widower's family preferred, best city reference. M. J. 223 West 18th st. HOUSEWORK.—Reliable person wishes a place for light housework of any kind; willing to go in the country; personal ref-erence. 120 East 130th-st.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable woman; good cook, foundress; can be well rec-ommended. 2,437 Sth-ave.; ring McKen-ste's bell.

LADY'S MAID.—English; a person of ex-perience, good hait/freeser and dress-maker, accustomed to travel; good packer; does not get sensitek, best city references, Address Lee's Hox, 70 West Sith-st. LAUNDEESS A first-class launders to take gentlemen's and family washing home. Mrs. MALONE, 113 East 26th-st. NURSE and ATTENDANT to invalid gen-tleman, mental or physical; long experi-ence, good references. Address E., 257 West 42d-st.

NUKSE. By German girl; city or country, SCHULTZ, 1.370 3d ave., near 78th st., over grocery store.

NURSEAU CHAMBERWORK.—By young gri, lately landed; no objection to boarding house, small wages. 463 West 51st st., book store. SEAMSTRESS.—A thoroughly competent seamstress will go to the country by the week, reduced rates; does finishing on dresses, repairing alterations. HOOD, 18d West 101st-st.

West 161st st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A thoroughly competent seamstress, does finishing on dresses, repairing, alterations and a.so all kanis of family sewing; city or country. HUTH, 852 Columbus—ave.

WET NURSE.—By young married woman;
my own baby dead. Address P. O. Box
471. Summit, N. J.

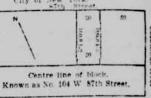
WAITRESS.—By a young woman who understands everything connected with
dining from work, first-class references.
A. B. 144 East 28th-st.

WASHING, &c.—By German woman,
washing and cleaning; day's work,
STAMM, 214 West 18th-st., near 7th-ave.
WASHING, Benefathle views

WASHING. Respectable woman wishes to wash in or out of house. Mrs. GNOPS, 180 Avenue A. In the rear, top floor. ADVERTISEMENTS and subscriptions for The Tribure received at their Uptown Office No. 1.242 Broadway. 2d door north of Sist-st, until 9 o'clock p. m., advertisements received at the following branch offices at regular office rates until 8 o'clock p. m., viz.: 224 8th-ave., s. e. cor. 23d-st.; 152 6th-ave., cor. 12th-st.; Macy's. 6th-ave. and 14th-st.; 142 Columbus-ave., near West 6oth-st.; 106 West 42d-st., near 6th-ave.; 92 East 14th-st.; 257 West 42d-st., between 7th and 8th aves.; 166 East 44th-st.; 1,28 3d-ave., between 76th and 77th sts.; 1,028 3d-ave., near 6lst-st.; 256 3d-ave.; near 6lst-st.; 256 3d-ave.; 210 Bleccker-st.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH STREET

CHARLES HENRY BUTLER



amounting to \$237.50 with interest from June 15th 1898, torother with the expense of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Reference is \$307.15 and interest. Said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage for \$21,000 and interest thereon at the rate of 4th per cent per annum from March 20th, 1808.

Dated New York June 15th, 1898.

CLIFFORD W. HARTRIDGE. Referes.

Dated, New York, June 10th, 1898, ROBERT MAZET,

and 90-10s dollars, with interest from May 27, 1808, together with the References fees, expenses of sale, and the approximate amount of unpaid taxes and assessments thereon is \$200.51.

ROBERT MAZET,
Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned a July 20th 1898, at the same time and

ERNEST F. EIDLITZ.
Plaintiff's Attorney,
31 Nassau Street, New York City.

Finintiff's Attorney,

31 Nassau Street, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, County of New York,
—WILLIAM HERZ, Plaintiff, assainst
HARRIS FORDINSKY, et al., Defendants,
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale fully made and entered in
the above entitled action, hearing date the
7th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned,
the Referee in said judgment named, will
sell at public auction at the New York,
Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
in the Borough of Manhattan, City and
County of New York, on the 2nd day of
August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that
day, by Philip A. Smyth, Auctioneer, the
premises situated in said County and
shown on the following diagram, and in
the said Judgment mentioned and described
as follows. All, those two certain lots,
pieces or parcels of land, situate in the
Borough of Manhattan, in the Twelfth
Ward of the City of New York, known and
distinguished on a map by J. F. Bridges,
City Surveyer, of land formerly belonging
to Samson Benson and Benjamin Vicelenburgh, which map bears date September,
1826, and is now on file in the office of
the Register of the City and County of
New York, as Lots Nos. 276 and 277, and
is part of parcel No. 29, which said lets
are together bounded and described as fellows, viz: BENINNING at a point on the
southerly side of One hundred and sixteenth Street distant two hundred and sixteenth Street distant two hundred and
giving 200 feet, and thence southweaterly
side of One numbered and sixteenth Street distant two hundred and
sixteenth Street
fifty 1500 feet, and thence southweaterly
on a line parallel with Fifth Avenue one
hundred (100) feet, more or less, to the
centre line of the block between One hundred and fifteenth and One hundred and
sixteenth Streets, thence northwesterly
along said centre line fifty (50) feet, thence
northwesterly on a line parallel with Fifth
Avenue one hundred in the fifth sevenue one
hundred (100) feet, more of less, to the
centre line of the block between One hundred lend one hundred and of the centre l

116th Street

The approximate amount of the lies of charac to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is Four thousand four hundred and forty-one and 21-100 collars (\$4,441.21), with interest thereof from 1st day of July, 1885, together with casts and allowance amounting to Two hundred and forty-two and 27-100 dollars (\$242.27), with interest from July 7th, 1885, together with the expenses of the saile. That there are no taxes or assessments unpaid against said premises.

The premises are sold subject to prior mortgages on which there was due on July 1st, 1885, for principal and interest the sum of Thirty thousand six hundred and thirty, the and 44-100 dollars (\$30,000) thereof from July 1st, 1885, at the rate of five per cent per annum, and on Ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) thereof from July 1st, 1885, at the rate of six per cent per annum, and on Ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) thereof from July 1st, 1888, at the rate of six per cent per annum.

Dated New York, July 7th, 1885.

ent per annum.
Dated New York, July 7th, 1898.
WILLIAM J. LARDNER.

WOLP, KOHN & ULLMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 208 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ADVERTISEMENTS and subscriptions for The Tribune received at the Uptown Office, No. 1,212 Broadway, 2d door north of 31st-st., until P o'clock, p. m.; advertisements received at the following branch offices are until 8 o'clock p. m., viz.: 254 8th-ave, s. e. cor. 23d-st.; 152 6th-ave, cor. 12th-st.; Macy's, characteristics of the control of the cont